

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. II:

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1881.

No. 5.

TELEGRAPHIC.

BATTLEFORD, Nov. 24th, 1881.

Mr. Molesworth, C. E., arrived here on Tuesday to hurry Douglass and party home with their reports, and left to-day. The survey party will follow soon.

The plain hunters are back and have had poor luck. Few buffalo on this side of the South Branch.

Mail for Edmonton left on the morning of the 16th.

Col. Richardson and Col. Herchmer leave here on Monday for Edmonton.

Weather mild and cloudy. Wind from south-west. About three inches of snow on the ground, but considerable of it went off to-day.

According to the new regulations the mail left Winnipeg on Monday, the 14th of November, and leaves every third Monday after. It leaves Winnipeg at six a.m., arriving at Brandon on Tuesday night, Fort Ellice on Thursday night, Touchwood Hills on Tuesday night, Stobart on Saturday night, Battleford on Tuesday, and Edmonton about the following Monday—about three weeks from Winnipeg.

The railway is graded and construction trains running 50 miles this side of Brandon.

Mr. Stickney has resigned as general superintendent of the C.P.R. General Van Huse will likely be appointed general manager of the whole line.

Donald A. Smith said at the Winnipeg club banquet to Lorne that the Company would have between five and six hundred miles of railway completed next year.

The engineers on all the lines west of Moose Jaw Creek have been recalled, and appearances indicate that, since the southern passes have been found impracticable, the main line will be run much further north, probably by or near the old line, and the southern lines abandoned.

Col. Dennis has tendered his resignation as Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Andrew McDermott, of Winnipeg, is dead. Parnell has been arrested for treason on information furnished by his associates already in prison.

The Marquis of Lorne has gone to England, but will return in time to open Parliament in January. Sir Patrick McDougall is administrator.

It is reported that the Czar of Russia was assassinated on the 25th of October last.

FORT PALLY, 24th Nov., 1881.

Weather clear and cold, and about six inches of snow. Last Friday night was a nice one here—32 below zero.

Mr. Johnston, Indian Farm Instructor, arrived here yesterday on business connected with the Indian Department.

The Hudson's Bay Co. have erected a store at Shell River settlement, with Mr. Andy in charge.

About thirty-five head of cattle were strung out from the Indian Farm last week to be divided between Shoal Lake and Qu'Appelle.

We clubbed a man down here for getting away with the following: Why is the trail out west like a police ammunition box? 'Cause it's full of cart-ridges.

This is a slow place—no funerals, no weddings; but every squaw that can carry a corral on her back has it chock full of baby, and that's what keeps the "bawl" going.

HUMBOLDT, 24th Nov., 1881.

A party of surveyors passed here on the 12th, coming from the Elbow of the South Branch of the Saskatchewan, where they had been surveying for the railroad.

It is thought that a branch from the main line will cross there.

Mr. J. Wymeskirk is now brewing at Prince Albert. Send in your orders and get your small beer.

Prof. Kenason, in charge of the exploratory survey between the South Branch and Edmonton, passed here a few days ago.

Capt. Dalton, of Minnedosa, and Mr. Williams, reporter to the Toronto Globe, passed by here lately.

WELCOME SOCIAL.

The social got up by the ladies of the Presbyterian church here, as a welcome to their pastor, Rev. A. B. Baird, was held in McDougall's Hall on Thursday evening, and was a great success. About eighty persons assisted in clearing the tea tables. The spread was laid in the lower part of the building. It was bountiful and good and was highly appreciated.

When tea had been served, the company adjourned to the hall above, and the meeting was opened by the election of Mr. D. S. McKay as chairman.

The last three verses of the 122nd Psalm was sung by the company, Mrs. J. A. McDougall presiding at the organ. Rev. Dr. Newton then delivered an address, welcoming Mr. Baird on behalf of himself and congregation, and also gave a short sketch of the duties of people towards their ministers. The address was very pointed and was listened to attentively throughout. A duett, "Roses Underneath the Snow," by Mrs. McDougall and Mr. Stiff, followed. Mr. G. A. Blake gave "Scotland Yae." He was encored and gave "Kate Dalrymple" in good style. Mr. C. W. Sutter was called on for a recitation, but begged to be excused, as he had not had sufficient time to prepare. "The Laird o' Cockpen," by Mr. J. Bannerman, came next, which was followed by "Juanita," by Mrs. McDougall and Mr. Blake. "Come Back to Erin," by Mr. Stiff, closed the first part of the programme.

After an intermission of ten minutes the choir sang "What shall the Harvest be." Mr. Calder gave a very good reading entitled "Friendship." Mr. Blake then sang "Annie Laurie," and on being encored he and Mr. J. Bannerman gave "Ta Massacre of ta Macpherson," accompanied by an imitation of the bagpipes, which brought down the house. As a second encore he gave "A Cup o' Tea." "Comin' thro' the Rye," by Mrs. Lauder, was deservedly encored. She then sang "Little Nell," which was followed by "Grandfather's Clock," by Mr. Stiff and the choir. Mr. J. Bannerman sang "Ilka blade o' grass," and "I wish I were single again," as an encore. A duett, "All's Well," by Messrs. Blake and Stiff, was followed by "Duncan Grey," by Mr. Petrie. That such a piece was permitted to be sung in such a place on such an occasion reflects little credit on either the management, the performers or the audience. It was derisively encored, and was followed by "Green grow the Rushes, O." By request, Mr. Blake gave "Ye Banks and Braes," and also by request Sgt. Geldert gave "The British Lion," and as an encore "I wish I was a Fish." Mrs. Lauder and Mr. J. Bannerman sang "When ye gang awa Jamie." Mr. Baird then addressed the meeting in a few words, giving his appreciation of the welcome tendered him. A vote of thanks to the ladies who got up the social, moved by Mr. J. G. Oliver, was carried, as was also a similar vote to the chairman. "Auld Lang Syne" was then sung by the company, followed by "God Save the Queen," and the first social in Edmonton was ended. Taken altogether it was a decided success.

A CAMP meeting in Meadow Lea, Manitoba, last September, is one of the latest evidences of religious progress in the Prairie Province.

A STORM of rain and hail, accompanied by thunder and lightning, destroyed a great deal of crop in Zulu settlement, southern Manitoba, last September. As a yoke of oxen were standing near a house grazing during the storm, a flash of lightning killed one of them, and a peal of thunder which followed so frightened the remaining ox that he ran away, but not being followed by his companion, returned to the spot where he was lying, and was immediately killed by another flash. So says the Free Press correspondent.

LOCAL.

MAIL arrived on Friday evening, and leaves to-night.

FISH at Pigeon Lake are \$5 per 100, and at Edmonton \$7.

Curr's thrasher has put through over 5,000 bushels of grain up to date, and the Little Giant about the same amount.

Mr. P. HEMMICK is fixing up Halpenney's old place near Fort Saskatchewan, intending to open a branch store there shortly.

C. GUYON was fined \$50 by Mr. E. Wardlaw and Capt. Gagnon, J. P.'s, at Fort Saskatchewan on Thursday, for having given liquor to an Indian girl.

THE St. Andrew's Ball last night in McDougall's Hall was attended by nearly 100 people, and was in every particular the best affair of the kind ever held in Edmonton.

THE congregational meeting of the Edmonton Presbyterian church, announced for Thursday evening was adjourned until this evening at the same place and hour.

MR. THOS. ANDERSON, Crown Timber Agent, arrived last night with his son, who has come up here to settle. He came by way of Prince Albert and Battleford, leaving the latter place on the 4th. He passed through ten inches of snow on the other side of Grizzly Bear.

THE telegraph line, which has been down between down between here and Battleford for the last two weeks, was repaired at 7 p.m. on Wednesday last. The break was in Blackfoot Coulee, the wire being frozen in the lee of the creek about 26 miles east of Grizzly Bear. It was found by the Battleford repairer. Last summer a man was stationed at Grizzly Bear charged with keeping the line in repair for a certain distance on each side of that place, but he got sick and went to Battleford, so that the repairers have to travel from either end in case of breaks, an arrangement which is bound to cause considerable delay in the repairing and thereby lessen the usefulness of the line.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Thursday evening, 24th November, 1881. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Geo. Slack Wood, observer at Edmonton.

	Min.	Max.
Friday,	-22	20
Saturday,	13	37
Sunday,	9	35
Monday,	11	35
Tuesday,	2	21
Wednesday,	-6	25
Thursday,	12	43

Highest wind during the week occurred on Monday evening, recording fifteen miles per hour at time of observation. About one and a half inches of snow fell on Friday night, nearly an inch on Saturday night, and a little, accompanied by a violent wind storm, on Monday evening. Light, misty rain fell during the greater part of Thursday afternoon, but not sufficient to record.

Two C.P.R. branch line surveys have been made near Minnedosa, and the people are elated accordingly.

DEATH.

PEACOCK—On the 14th of October, of congestion of the brain, in Burrows' survey camp near Touchwood Hills, in the 24th year of his age, Alexander Peacock, of Ottawa, brother of Mr. John Peacock of this place. The body was interred at Qu'Appelle.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY—Parties in the East wishing to invest in Real Estate in Edmonton or vicinity will find it to their advantage to correspond with

Messrs. McKAY & BLAIR,
Edmonton, N.W.T.

GENERAL NEWS.

WHOLESALE trade in Montreal is said to have been good this fall.

HARVEST prospects in Ireland are no longer gloomy or uncertain.

MOODY, the revivalist, held services in Montreal in September last.

THE Ontario Provincial Exhibition for 1892 will be held in Toronto.

LETTERS patent have been issued to the Canada Mutual Telegraph Company.

THE exportation of cattle from Canada has been larger this year than ever before.

A DEPUTATION of the Montreal city council went to Cleveland to attend President Garfield's funeral.

THE butchers and drovers of Toronto are thinking of starting a bank for their own accommodation.

A PERFECT portrait of Columbus, made during his life, has been discovered in the Colonial Office in Madrid.

EVERY country in Europe sent expressions of condolence to the U. S. Government on the death of President Garfield.

It is currently reported at Portland, Oregon, that Charles Croker has bought the Carbon Hill coal mine for \$7,000,000.

THE Transvaal Parliament has rejected the convention which was concluded between their leaders and the British.

A RING has been started in the States for the benefit of President Garfield's family. At last accounts it amounted to \$321,000.

THE wheat crop in Minnesota, according to the New York Times, will be about 33,771,511 bushels, a decrease of 3,000,000 from last year's crop.

ONLY one-thirtieth of the weight of coal is needed to carry a ton of freight across the Atlantic is now used in steamers of the latest build.

A LARGE portion of the town of Collingwood, Ont., was destroyed by fire on the afternoon of Sept. 25th. The loss was estimated at about \$25,000.

A BATTLE was fought near Candahar on the 22nd of August, in which Ayoub Khan was defeated by the Ameer, and fled to Herat. The fighting lasted five hours.

THE Scott Temperance Act has been carried in eight counties in Nova Scotia, and the majority of all the votes on the Act in the Maritime Provinces was over 17,500.

A NEW Presbyterian church is to be built in Winnipeg to be called St. Andrew's. The Presbytery of Enns church guarantees to give \$10,000 towards the building of it.

A YEAR which has never been performed before was accomplished lately—the tug Plover running the machine rapids with a horse in tow. The trip is said to have been most exciting.

THE Copenhagen authorities have been informed that Nihilists and Fenians in America have arranged to ship infernal machines to Copenhagen for re-shipment to Russia and England.

THE ship Guise has arrived at Plymouth from Australia with 5,000 carcasses of sheep and 100 of cattle on board, preserved by the dry air process. The cargo was in perfect condition and sold at high prices.

THE Scottish Chamber of Agriculture have drafted a scheme for a land bill for Scotland, providing for an adjustment of rents by arbitrators, a re-valuation of farms and for power in the tenant to sell his holdings.

THE first notice of intention to take advantage of the new Land Courts has been given by the tenants of a Dublin clergyman. They declare that they will appeal to the Land Commissioner for a reduction of rent.

It is estimated that 500 lives have been lost by the fires in Michigan, and 5,000 people made homeless. People in Forrest township are burying their dead horses and cattle fearing the effluvia will breed pestilence.

THE Parisian, the magnificent new Allan steamship, has made the fastest trip ever made across the Atlantic. She left London-derry at 3:30 p. m. on a Friday, and was anchored off Quebec at 6 o'clock the following Friday.

AN attempt was made on Wednesday to blow up the barracks at Castlebar with a canister of gunpowder, to which a lighted fuse was attached. Fortunately it hissed away, thus preventing terrible loss of life and much damage.

THE import duties collected at the principal ports in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba during August were as follows: Montreal, \$-23,822.82; Quebec, \$80,432.15; St. John, \$79,762.02; Halifax, \$130,452.78; Winnipeg, \$52,389.93.

It is expected that in about six weeks' time the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway track will be relaid with steel rails and a wide gauge. New bridges to be constructed entirely of stone and iron will be substituted for the old ones, and the road will be put in a condition equal to any Canadian road.

A STRANGE and fatal malady has broken out among the horses in Wabash, Ind. Every business has suspended. In the earlier stages of the disease the animal is feverish, refuses food, the limbs swell and the horse is unable to move. The disease runs two days. Just before death great welts appear on the sides of the breast and neck.

AN English clergyman has just received the Victoria Cross, the Rev. J. W. Adams, chaplain in the Cabul Field Force, who, when a number of Lancers fell into the ditch, rushed waist deep into the water and under a heavy fire extricated the horses and saved the men, having himself to make his escape on foot with the Afghans at his heels.

It seems that the Syndicate's offer to construct a branch from Winnipeg to Selkirk on the west side of the Red River for a bonus of \$70,000 was only made after the Manitoba & South-western company had offered to build it for a bonus of \$75,000. Opposition is the life of trade. Already it has saved St. Andrew's municipality \$5,000.

It is stated that at the meeting of the Czar and Emperor William the Czar promised that if ever Germany finds herself dragged into a war Russia will maintain the same attitude as she did in 1870. The Emperor advised the Czar to adopt the same means of controlling Nihilism as he himself adopted since Nobling's attempt, that is, war to the knife. In the year that followed the adoption of this policy, it is said, the German law courts passed sentence on three thousand Socialists. Now, however, cases of Socialism are much less frequent.

MR. J. GALBRAITH, of Toronto, a civil engineer and well known voyageur, arrived at Tadoussac in September, having completed a canoe voyage through the Hudson's Bay territory. Starting from Lake Superior on the 21st June he travelled down to Moose Factory, then coasted along James' Bay to Rupert House, thence up Rupert River to Lake Mistassini, thence to the height of land where he struck the source of the Saguenay, thence by way of Lake St. John to Tadoussac, having travelled 1,270 miles and made sixty camps, employing five different Indian crews.

NEW South Wales, the only one of the Australian Colonies that has adopted Free Trade, exported produce in 1879 to the amount of £18 10s per head of the population. South Australia and Queensland with moderate tariffs, came next, exporting at the rate of £18 5s and £16 0s per head. Victoria, New Zealand and Tasmania, all placing heavy duties on imported goods, export £13 15s, £12 15s and £12 0s per head. The Free Trade colony devotes her attention to the production of those articles with which she can naturally and profitably supply other countries, and allows those other countries, (and Britain enjoys half of the whole export and import trade of Australia and New Zealand) to furnish her with those things which they are naturally able to produce best. The consequence is that dwellers in New South Wales get their supplies cheaper than dwellers in Victoria, and the few articles which are taxed in the former colony raise nearly as large a revenue as the whole of the imports into the latter.

OXEN FOR SALE—Seven head of first-class cattle in good order. Apply to FRANK OLIVER.

TO ARRIVE.

A large number of carts are now on the road with a heavy stock of WINTER GOODS for

A. MACDONALD & Co.

FOR SALE.—Lot and stable. Apply to CHAS. STEWART.

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CABINET MAKER.

Steam Furniture Factory in rear of Heilmann's store, Main St.

All descriptions of household furniture kept constantly on hand.

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EDMONTON HOTEL.

The Pioneer House of Entertainment west of Portage la Prairie.

Pemmican and dried buffalo meat has long been a stranger at the table, and its place has been taken by substantial more in keeping with the onward march of civilization.

A cosy billiard room, where the Edmonton coal can be seen burning to advantage.

Good stabling attached.

DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.

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BROWN & CURRIE'S.

We have the largest and most complete stock in the whole North-West, and have already established beyond a doubt the reputation for selling the cheapest and best goods comprising

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY

AND FANCY GOODS,

which were all purchased of the leading houses in Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto, and can now be sold at prices within reach of all. Our ready-made clothing is the best that can be produced. All selected specially by samples from the best and most reliable manufacturers in the line.

Call and judge for yourselves.

N. B.—Grain taken in exchange or goods.

BROWN & CURRIE

LOCAL.

Mr. E. Pave started for Battleford for freight on Saturday.

Mr. D. Ross killed a Bow River cow on Saturday that weighed 810 pounds.

John Macdonald arrived on Monday last with the freight from Fort Pitt that he was obliged to leave on the road.

The Belmont school has been suspended for the past week to allow of it being made comfortable for the winter.

Fishing at Pigeon Lake has commenced but has not been very successful so far, as the ice is yet too thin to allow the nets to be set in the best fishing grounds.

Messrs. Gore, Keith and two others started for Winnipeg on Saturday last via Hay Lakes. Mr. Gore started with a jumper but had to come back for a fat sleigh.

ROMAN Catholic missions have been established on the Blood and Piegan reservations near Ft. McLeod, and also at Blackfoot Crossing on the Blackfoot reserve. These missions are in the diocese of St. Albert.

Messrs. Sanderson, Luby and Leonard, who arrived here a week ago, have a charcoal pit burned already, and are putting up a blacksmith shop on a lot adjoining Brown & Curry's store, purchased from Mr. C. Fraser.

First payments on the H.B.Co. town lots are coming in reasonably fast. Interim receipts are given until the plan can be registered, when the final agreement will be drawn out. The money is received at the H.B.C. store.

The winter supply of groceries and other goods required for St. Albert R. C. Mission, ordered from Stobart & Co. last summer having failed to connect according to agreement, the whole amount except the tea was purchased here from Villiers & Pearson.

Mr. D. Ross is turning the coal that he took out last winter on the south side of the river to this side. Although it lay exposed all summer, except a light covering of straw, it tumbles down the shoot to the ice on the river in as good condition as when taken out of the ground first.

The contract for the erection of the school house, to be completed by the first of January, has been signed by Oliver & McDonald, and lumber is being piled on the ground. Payments of subscriptions towards the building fund is now in order. A considerable amount has been already paid in.

Mr. BRERETON, H.B.C. clerk at Jasper House, started some time ago for that place with the winter trading outfit, via the Landnig and the Athabasca river. In trying to ascend the Athabasca he was delayed by floating ice and was obliged to turn back. He arrived from Athabasca a foot on Saturday last.

The Rev. Canon Newton delivered his lecture on "Christianity and its relation to Nature and Social Life" on Sunday evening at all Saint's Church to a very appreciative congregation. To-morrow evening the subject will be "The Bible; what it is and how it has come down to us." Considerable interest is felt in the lecture on Brahminism, to come off the Sunday after. Messrs. McGinn, Anderson (church warden), Lenny, Wilson, of the H.B.Co., and others, have taken much interest in arranging the church for evening service. Mr. Wilson presented the church with a chandelier and lamps.

DR. VEREY.

Dr. Geo. Verey, whose death we recorded last week, was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. He had practised medicine in Australia, and served as a military physician in the China War. He was afterwards in the U. S. service at Benton, Montana, as medical officer and signal observer. Although educated and talented, he was of a somewhat wandering and melancholy disposition, and this, coupled with a desire to conquer a craving for ardent spirits, induced him to turn his steps to the North-West. He first came to Edmonton in the summer of 1873, and was employed the following winter in the H.B.Co. office as clerk. The following spring he opened a school, which was continued until the spring of 1875. During that summer he went to Red River and returned, and on his

return was engaged to teach school on the Methodist Mission at Morleyville, Bow River. Up to this time he had not practised medicine to any extent here, but that winter Mr. Hardisty, H.B.Co. Chief Factor at Edmonton, fell seriously ill of rheumatic fever, and sent for Dr. Verey to Bow River, 200 miles distant, with a dog train. He attended Mr. Hardisty that winter and accompanied him to Red River in the spring, returning again the same summer. That fall he was married, and taught school the following winter, but became disheartened and started for Red River once more in the spring. In Winnipeg he entered into partnership with Mr. Jas. Stewart, druggist, continued in business all winter, but in the spring once more, and for the last time, started for Edmonton, intending to practice medicine. His arrival was hailed with joy, as he had now made up his mind to stay. He built a house and started to improve a small farm on the flat adjoining the H. B. C. property, and as the population was not large enough, or was too healthy, to keep him in regular practice, he again opened a school, which he continued about a year. After that he devoted his attention to his little farm, his medical practice and his duties as a justice of the peace for the Territories. He was also secretary of the Agricultural Society, and shortly before his death he had been made clerk of the Edmonton sitting of the Saskatchewan district court. In his medical practice he was singularly successful, and the greater part of the people had every confidence in his skill; but when liquor was thrown in his way he could not overcome the desire for it.

His brother came up last fall intending to assist him in his farming operations, but a dispute having arisen as to his title to the land with the gentleman to whom it originally belonged, his brother did not stay. A telegram has since been sent asking him to return and settle up the affairs of the estate. After his brother left, the doctor seemed much depressed in spirits, and shortly after was physically prostrated. He was very low for several days and was attended night and day, but no danger was feared. Being troubled with sleeplessness he took chloral to quiet his nerves. On the night of his death he took an ordinary dose about ten o'clock and went to sleep. Mr. Hardisty, who was attending him that night, thought no danger was to be feared, as he seemed better than usual and went home, intending to come again early in the morning. It seems that after Mr. Hardisty left he woke up, and in a sort of delirium took another dose, which produced death in a few minutes. He died about midnight. The first news of his death was given by the bereaved wife, who walked to the Fort, about a mile distant, through the snow to get assistance, leaving her four children alone in the house with their dead father.

The funeral was to have taken place on Monday at one o'clock, but owing to decomposition having set in it was not thought advisable to delay it until that hour. It took place at eleven o'clock. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Canon Newton of the Church of England, of which church the deceased was an adherent. The body was interred in the Methodist burying ground. Owing to the change in the time for the funeral a number of people who came from a distance were unable to attend, so that only a small number were present.

Although Dr. Verey was not a rich man, his family is comfortably provided for at present, and besides he has other funds that will probably be sufficient to support them. He had made a will but it had not been found up to the present.

His death is a great loss to this community, and a loss that is keenly felt at present, as there are now several severe cases of sickness that demand skilled care, and many more may occur before another doctor can come here in the spring. He leaves a good stock of medicines, and it has been proposed to purchase them and offer them as a bonus to induce a competent physician to come and settle here.

LAKES Manitoba and Winnipegosis are said to have risen six feet during the last six years, and to have flooded half a mile of country along nearly all their shores. It is proposed to deepen the channel of their outlet, and thereby bring them to their former level.

Buy your Candies at Kelly & Ibbotson.

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Good stabling attached.

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GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY

AND FANCY GOODS,

which were all purchased of the leading houses in Montreal, Hamilton and Toronto, and can now be sold at prices within reach of all. Our ready-made clothing is the best that can be produced. All selected specially by samples from the best and most reliable manufacturers in the line.

Call and judge for yourselves.

N. B.—Grain taken in exchange or goods.

BROWN & CURRIE.

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will be published every Saturday morning from the 29th of October until the 1st of May.

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All communications to be addressed to Frank Oliver, Edmonton, or A. Dunlop, Winnipeg.

Three issues of the present volume will be sent to our subscribers of last year, after which the paper will be discontinued unless the subscriptions are renewed.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, NOV. 26, 1881.

LAND LAW.

On our last page we give a part of the land regulations now in force in the North-West. Although they state pretty clearly what the new settler going on surveyed lands under control of a land office is to expect, it leaves us as much in the dark in regard to the treatment we are to receive as ever. Not an allusion is made to there being a squatter in the North-West, nor to the rights that such a one might have. As section 7 of the regulation reads, the Minister of the Interior may if he thinks fit, withdraw any section from settlement and put up it for sale by auction to the highest bidder, while section 23 expressly reserves to the Government all sections suitable for town sites. It may be that when the land is surveyed squatters will be allowed the first chance to purchase, but the regulation does not say so, and even if they are, how many of them would be able to pay down the \$300 demanded if on an odd-numbered section, or \$239 for homestead and pre-emption if on an even-numbered one, if the survey were made to-morrow and the settlement found to be in a railway belt?

That the rights of the people here to be considered as settlers will not be recognized is shown by the action of the Government towards those at Prince Albert. Although the land there has been surveyed for some years past and a land agent resident there, no entries were permitted to be made, and now when entries are permitted, the settlers are held to the present rules, although section 10 expressly excepts them; but because their land was not entered before, which was not their fault, but that of the Government, they are being treated as squatters or as having no rights that the Government recognizes. If those at Prince Albert, where the land has been surveyed for years, and which is far from the proposed railroad or its branches, are treated so harshly, what may we expect here where no surveys have been made and where we are directly on either a branch or the main line of the C.P.R., and where land will therefore be worth a much higher speculative price. Is it not possible that, as the surveys are made, each valuable section or quarter section may be purchased by some speculator, that is if the Minister of the Interior does not want it, before the squatter can have a chance to enter it, or before he can raise the money to pay for it? He would then be at the speculator's mercy, who might sell him his own place at a high figure on time, or pay him for his improvements and turn him off, or even, for all that appears in the regulations to the contrary, turn him off without compensation of any kind. We do not say that such a way of doing business could be carried through, but we do say that unless some change is made in the land regu-

lations it will be attempted and will lead to very serious difficulties between the different parties concerned. At Prince Albert the trouble has already commenced, and the settlers have petitioned the Government to give them their claims on the conditions which were in force at the time they were taken. In the meantime, until the petition is granted, they must either pay for their farms or risk losing them. It would be better for the people of Edmonton to appeal at once to the Government for a distinct understanding as to their tenure of the land before any surveys are made and before they are in any danger of losing it. Perhaps the Government are not so careless of their interests as they appear to be; perhaps their intention is to give those who open up the country as good a show as those who come after and are more likely to retard its progress, but if such is their intention it has not, so far, appeared; and if it is, the sooner it is known for the benefit of the country, the settlers, and their own reputations, the better.

In Grip's leading cartoon of the issue of Sept. 17th, a map of part of North America is shown on the wall, one end of which is marked "British Columbia," and the other "Ontario," in small letters, and the centre "Canada," in large letters. This hits the nail squarely on the head. The "Canada" of the future will undoubtedly be that portion of the Dominion lying between Ontario and British Columbia.

The London Free Press, in a recent issue, tells what it knows (or does not know) about what it is pleased to call "the vast lignite beds of the west, now nearly worthless." It says the deposit is not a true coal, that it contains so much water that it is difficult to obtain from it a strong concentrated heat such as is necessary for welding iron, that the presence in it of iron pyrites produces danger of spontaneous combustion, but says guardedly that "to convert lignite into good transportable fuel is claimed to be feasible," and "if this can be done the fuel question in many parts of the west will undergo a change." That the deposits are vast is well known, as they extend from near the boundary line at least to the Liard River, about 700 miles, by 200 miles in width, from the Mountains eastward, and they are so far from being worthless that wherever the coal is found it is used as fuel. What particular quality of true coal is lacking in it is more than those who use it here can see. At Ft. McLeod it is used entirely for blacksmithing purposes, and here, although of an inferior quality, it is used successfully for heating the iron, but the presence of sulphur in it prevents it from being good for welding. It has every appearance of coal, being jet black and hard, and when burning gives off gas similar to that of ordinary coal. Although it burns freely there have been no cases of spontaneous combustion, nor are there likely to be any. And finally it is at present, without conversion, a good transportable fuel, and the fuel question, not only in some parts, but all over the West, is practically settled. Why papers and people in the east will persist in calling Saskatchewan coal lignite, or doubt its existence altogether, is hard to understand, unless it is that they cannot, or do not want to, believe that any part of the Dominion, outside of their own particular Province, contains such a treasure.

The Minister of Customs, Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, has been paying Winnipeg a visit.

At Ft. McLeod the Governor-General expressed himself as being highly pleased with the discipline and efficiency of the Police force.

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